

Candidates Cards

FOR CONGRESS

I am a candidate for Congress from the Third Congressional District, subject to the rules of the Democratic Primary.

A. H. DAGNALL.

I am a candidate for Congress from the Third Congressional District, subject to the rules of the Democratic Primary.

JMO. A. HORTON.

I announce myself a candidate for Congress from the Third District. I will abide the rules, regulations and results of the Democratic Primary.

JERRY C. TILLMAN.

FOR SOLICITOR

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of Solicitor of the Tenth Circuit, subject to the rules of the Democratic party.

LEON L. RICE.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of Solicitor of the Tenth Judicial circuit, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic primary.

KURTZ P. SMITH.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of the Tenth Judicial circuit, subject to the action of the Democratic party in the ensuing primary election.

J. H. EARLE.

FOR SUPERVISOR

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of Supervisor of Anderson county, subject to the rules of the Democratic Primary election.

W. REEVES CHAMBERLAIN.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for re-election as Supervisor of Anderson County, subject to the rules of the Democratic Primary election.

J. MACK KING.

SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of Superintendent of Education for Anderson county, subject to the rules of the Democratic Primary election.

G. T. WILLIAMS.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for re-election to the office of Superintendent of Education, subject to the rules of the Democratic party.

J. B. FELTON.

I am a candidate for Superintendent of Education for Anderson county, subject to the rules of the Democratic party.

A. W. MEREDITH.

COUNTY TREASURER

I hereby announce myself a candidate for County Treasurer, subject to the rules of the Democratic party.

J. H. CRAIG.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for County Treasurer, subject to the rules of the Democratic party.

J. R. C. GRIFFIN.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for County Treasurer, subject to the rules of the Democratic party.

D. A. WRIGHT.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for re-election to the office of Treasurer for Anderson county, subject to the rules of the Democratic primary.

G. N. C. BOLEMAN.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for County Treasurer, subject to the rules of the Democratic party.

W. A. SPERANAN.

SHERIFF

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of Sheriff for Anderson county, subject to the rules of the Democratic party.

T. J. MARTIN.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Anderson county, subject to the rules of the Democratic party.

W. H. JING.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Anderson county, subject to the rules of the Democratic party.

W. O. H. MARSH.

CLERK OF COURT

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of Clerk of Court for Anderson county, subject to the rules of the Democratic party.

J. H. H. H. H.

MAIL CLERK FORCED TO LIVE ON LIQUIDS

HAD STOMACH TROUBLE AND INDIGESTION, WHICH DESTROYED HIS AP. PETITE

EATS EVEN CHEESE

Friend Advised Tanlac And The Master Medicine Produced Immediate Results

It is indeed doubtful if there is a better known man in the railway mail service running in Atlanta than J. L. Cartledge, who lives at 175 South Pryor street. Mr. Cartledge has been in the railway mail service for the past seventeen years, and is exceedingly popular and well liked by all who know him.

Like thousands of other men who are forced to observe irregular hours and whose business requires them to be on the go at all hours of the day and night, Mr. Cartledge has been a great sufferer from stomach trouble and indigestion.

"I suffered so bad from this trouble," said Mr. Cartledge, "that I was forced to diet myself for a long time and I had to live on almost entirely liquid diet. A friend of mine who has been affected the same way I was told me that Tanlac had relieved his trouble entirely, and advised me to take it. That was along about the first of last November, and I want to say to you that it has done just what he said it would, for I received immediate results. In place of having to live on liquid diet, I was soon able to eat anything I chose. I could even eat cheese and meats of all kinds, and nothing seemed to hurt me.

"Of course, I recommended the medicine to anybody with troubles like I had. It is unquestionably the best stomach remedy on the market today.

Commenting on the above statement, T. W. Galyon, distributor of Tanlac for South Carolina said:

"How can anyone continue to doubt the merits of Tanlac in the face of such positive evidence? Here is a man who says he was forced to live on liquid diet for months and who obtained relief from the first bottle, and who bought the medicine because it had relieved his friend of the same trouble.

"But, he is only one in ten thousand, and I might say a hundred thousand, who have used it with the same gratifying results. If there is any man or woman who doubts the correctness of this statement, all they have to do is to go to the people and find out for themselves.

"These statements are published so the facts can be easily ascertained and verified.

Tanlac, the master medicine, is sold exclusively in Anderson by Evans' Pharmacy—no stores—Adv.

FOR AUDITOR

I hereby announce myself a candidate for Auditor for Anderson county, subject to the rules of the Democratic party election.

ANDREW P. FANT.

For Railroad Commissioner

I announce to the voters of South Carolina that I am a candidate for Railroad Commissioner and hereby pledge myself to abide by the rules of the Democratic party.

ALBERT S. FANT.

FOR HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the House of Representatives for Anderson county, subject to the rules of the Democratic party.

W. W. SCOTT.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the House of Representatives for Anderson county, subject to the rules of the Democratic party.

J. A. DUNCAN.

The Mill Candidate.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the House of Representatives for Anderson county, subject to the rules of the Democratic party.

W. I. MARSH.

FOR CORONER

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of Coroner for Anderson county, subject to the rules of the Democratic party.

ELIAS BARNETT.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of Coroner for Anderson county, subject to the rules of the Democratic party.

G. H. H. H.

Enforcement of Laws and Education Chief Planks

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE.)

ed, to see the old factionalism forgotten, to see respect for law raised to an undisputed habit. Experience has taught me much, but on these fundamentals my mind has not changed. The leading plank in my platform now is still the enforcement of law; and if your confidence and support remain with me I shall carry to the end the work which I undertook by your unmistakable command—that imposed upon me a heavy labor and a large responsibility.

Local government is dear to the heart of the democrats of South Carolina. Our tradition is that laws should be enforced by the local authorities; and as far as was possible I have striven to continue that tradition. One of my first local acts was to revoke the commissions of the state constables. Instead of continuing, that expensive and superfluous force I called upon the sheriffs and magistrates, their deputies and constables, and upon the city authorities to enforce the laws within their several jurisdictions. But my responsibility did not end there.

Later when some of these local officers failed to do their duty I exerted the power of the state to secure respect for state laws.

In the county of Charleston I appointed constables under the sheriff with instructions to enforce the liquor law firmly, strictly and impartially. They were given positive instructions to make no compromise with crime but were to perform the duties prescribed for them by law without fear, firm and vigorous. These instructions were obeyed. Formerly the liquor laws were openly and flagrantly violated in Charleston. Bar rooms ran wide open and gambling was an outdoor sport; and other lawless and immoral acts were committed without concealment and without punishment. These conditions had continued so long that they were regarded as almost irremedial and not to be prevented. The criminals claimed a vested interest in the crime and cradled themselves in a false sense of public approval. Most of the flagrant offenders were foreigners who grew fat on vice and crime. I have put my hand on that situation relentlessly and without discrimination.

The entire situation is changed. Good citizens now respect the laws and criminals fear the law in Charleston as well as in the rest of the state.

The persistent and successful raids of the constables have made bar rooms unprofitable and local public opinion became so aroused that indictments were handed out by the grand jury. Verdicts of "guilty" have been rendered. Because of the mercy of the court at first only fines were imposed. Later jail sentences were meted out in justice. Blind tigers may still violate the law in secret, but their secrecy fails them they try to chain gang and work on the public roads.

The public evil is ended, the public good is begun.

Already conditions are so improved that these constables have been removed from the city limits and the enforcement of the law there is left to the mayor and his officers, of whose energy and patriotism we may rely. Only on the water front and in the rural part of the county do I now maintain state constables. Eight in number, to prevent the smuggling of liquor by sea and to check violations outside of the city boundaries. This phase of the matter is more nearly one for the state than for the county, since such shipments go in to other counties as well.

The strict enforcement of law has gone hand in hand with economy as it always will while I am governor.

As long as liquor could be sold in the dispensaries were so large that the amount the constables turned in almost equalled the cost to the state of paying them. Until January, 1st, last, when statewide prohibition became effective the constables in Charleston cost about fourteen thousand dollars and their salaries sold through the county dispensaries for about the same sum. Since then the legislature has authorized me to borrow as much as fifty thousand dollars, if so much be necessary, to enforce the prohibition law. What greater endorsement could the policy pursued in Charleston have had. In six months I have actually used only about ten thousand dollars for this purpose. Of this ten thousand dollars about four thousand was paid for the services of constables and their expenses incurred in Charleston prior to the passage of this act, leaving only six thousand used from this special fund since the legislature adjourned.

Whenever officers fail to perform their duty they should be removed. Upon proper showing I removed the sheriff of Berkeley county. This I did by authority of Section 241 of the criminal code of South Carolina. Since then the supreme court has declared unconstitutional that part of this section which refers to sheriffs. As that decision I now, but the removal I made was necessary. I was to enforce the laws, a duty owed to me by the people of South Carolina. One of the most important things about public office is the duty of removing unfit officials. It is a necessary duty, and I have never given up on that duty. I have given up on the idea of strengthening the hands of the sheriff by removing those who were unfit to perform his duty. The sheriff is elected to enforce the laws, he takes an oath to do so, if he fails, why should he remain in office?

The records of the collection of the

the respect, honest men feel for the law and also increase the fear of the law which criminals should have.

During my first year as your governor I granted clemency in forty-five cases out of a total of about 400 applications. In only two of these cases did I grant a full pardon before expiration of sentence. A full report of each case was made to the general assembly as provided by law.

I felt that something must be done for prisoners during their confinement in jails, chain gangs or penitentiaries. The prisoners should be treated humanely and persuaded to reform. This work of reformation was begun by the creation of a state board of charities and corrections.

I shall continue actively to promote prison reform, so that the remedy may not be in pardons and paroles but in making better the men confined in our prisons.

A primary election law has been enacted now and every white South Carolinian entitled to vote is assured of his right to vote once and once only; and to have that vote count and not be killed by the vote of some repeater or foreigner.

Education reaches its helping hand to every family.

Its good effects are political, economic and social. The spread of popular government makes necessary the spread of popular education. If popular government is to be justified by the wisdom of its works. At the same time technical training more necessary than ever before. The past year in our state has been marked with real progress in both scholastic and practical education.

A local option compulsory education law was enacted, and it is now in the jurisdiction of any school district to say for itself whether or not its citizens will put themselves under the protection of this law. Our schools during the past year showed the largest enrollment in our history, also the largest average attendance. We have longer terms and better buildings and equipment. Night schools for mill operatives have been generally supported and have shown much practical value. Over 4,900 pupils are now enrolled in the night schools. The law inaugurating the teaching of agriculture in the common schools has been tried in Darlington county as an experiment. It is now a success. Nearly 400 school districts have voluntarily accepted compulsory education. Of the 1907 school districts in the state over 1,600 have voted a special levy, and will thus receive state aid.

The teaching of agriculture and domestic science in the schools must not be longer neglected. I intend to urge upon the legislature at its next session an increase in all these branches of education. The state now suffers an enormous waste through the low standard of education. Farms are becoming smaller and only through agricultural education can we make these smaller farms produce as much as the larger areas. Agriculture is the basis of the state's wealth and is particularly important, while instruction for girls in cooking, sewing, and domestic science will greatly add to the comforts and the health of country life.

The same thing is true of mechanical callings.

Support for colleges and universities must be continued and we should provide for their growth and development; but since it is true that a very large percentage of our boys and girls never get beyond the common schools, I plan to use particularly upon the legislature increased support for common schools, for mill schools, for agricultural instruction, for better teachers and improved school facilities. It is through these schools that we gain the greatest good to the greatest number.

I promised to give to the state of South Carolina a business administration.

In this connection I desire to call your attention to the fact that the state debt amounting to about four million eight hundred thousand dollars, on which the tax payers have since 1892 been paying a 1-2 per cent interest, has been refunded at 4 per cent interest, thus saving to the people in the one item of interest the sum of twenty-four thousand dollars per year, so long as these bonds run.

In addition to this saving, one and one-half millions of dollars of the capital and surplus of the banks of the state have been placed on the tax books because of the change in the act eliminating the provision under which a bank could invest its capital and surplus in state bonds thereby saving taxation.

Previous to 1915 the state never paid less than three and one-half per cent interest on money borrowed for current expenses. Last year we borrowed this money at a fraction less than 3-1/2 per cent. This year we were able to make the loan at 3 per cent.

For a number of years the federal government has held a charge against the state for property lost or destroyed by the National Guard. The amount of this charge has been gradually reduced. About a year ago it was reduced to about one hundred thousand dollars. I had a conference with the secretary of war in reference to this matter and as a result of this conference I feel reasonably assured that this sum of thirty-two thousand dollars will be saved to the state and we shall not be forced to pay for this charge.

This state war risk system must be improved and maintained as a permanent feature of the state. It must not be allowed to fall into disuse. This year about thirty thousand dollars were saved to the state by the payment of war risk premiums on the property of the state.

assessment of property in this state might be equalized, so that the burden of taxes might fall on all alike. This need is so apparent that it does not require explanation. Such a movement must cause opposition among those who have not been bearing their just share of the burden. This commission is at work gathering data, and when the proper information is obtained it will set about actively performing its duty, that of equalizing the assessments on the property in the state.

Without exaggeration this administration may be described as one which for the first time has placed on the statute books laws of real value to mill operatives.

Besides the extension of mill schools, the races have been separated in the mills, so that white workmen now are not compelled to mingle with negroes.

A law has been passed requiring the discount of pay checks.

A law has been passed requiring the weekly payment of wages, and the sixty-hour law has been amended so that violations may be prevented, or if committed, punished.

Of great importance was the act creating the state board of arbitration for the peaceful settlement of labor disputes, without the necessity of lockout or strikes. The relations between employer and employee should be those of friends, each working to promote the interests of the other. This, I am glad to say, is a large measure of a serious nature have arisen. Having been called upon in some of these disputes to act as mediator for the purpose of bringing about a settlement of differences I made personal investigations and had conferences with the interested parties. In one instance I was called upon to order out the militia. On investigation I found that this was not necessary, and did not call on them. I proposed arbitration, but this was not accepted.

The creation of this board will prove to be a long step forward in the settlement of these differences in the future. So far as I have been able to learn, South Carolina is the first southern state to enact such a law, and she may well be proud of her beginning.

The National Guard of South Carolina has proven its value in time of danger. I called it into active service last October in Charleston when the sheriff of that county informed me that it was necessary to have them under arms to maintain order and to prevent riot. I did not declare Martial Law, but ordered out seven companies of the National Guard, subject to order of the sheriff of the county, so as to add strength and efficiency to the civil authority. Events proved the necessity of this action, and this arm of our government by its promptness in responding to calls for service, and by its cool, firm conduct under trying circumstances, justified the state in maintaining this organization, and in making it more efficient and at the same time making it in such a way as to draw our men to the service.

The sacrifice of loyal services of the Confederate veterans can never fade from our memories or allow us to forget the debt of gratitude that we owe them. I favor a generous policy toward them, making their declining years easier and more comfortable, and relieving them from suffering and want.

I am proud to say that at last South Carolina has a law providing for registration of land titles, known as the Torrens System. This law is not yet perfect, but I shall urge the next legislature to make such improvements in it as will give us the best results. This act provides a less expensive method of examining titles. The perfection of this measure will be a long step toward the adoption of a rural credit system, which would provide cheap money for the farmer.

About forty-three per cent of our

(CONTINUED ON PAGE SEVEN)

He Who is Economically Inclined Let Him Hear

Vigilant watching, prompt decisive action keeps the Bee Hive properly prepared—always ready for you with new and timely merchandise at the most favorable prices.

PREPAREDNESS

is always a live issue in our "one flight up" department, and it has never been in as good a state of preparedness to meet the demands made upon it for summer merchandise as it is right now.

One lot of Children's Rompers, small size dresses and Ladies' White Waists—slightly soiled—values up to \$1.00, all on one table, your choice, "one flight up"..... **25c**

Pretty assortment Ladies full \$1.00 values Shirt Waists, prettily trimmed, lace and embroidery, "one flight up", Each..... **79c**

Good Linen Finish Auto Dusters, made full and roomy, "one flight up", Each..... **\$1.50**

Real Linen Auto Dusters—for Men and Women—"one flight up", Each..... **\$2.00 and \$2.50**

Big lot of White Garbardine Skirts, nicely made, 2 pockets, extra \$1.25 value, "one flight up", Each..... **98c**

Pretty assortment Wash Silk Waists—flesh and white—with new wide sport collars, and a pretty lot of Satin Strips White Waists, \$2.50 values, "one flight up", Each..... **\$2.00**

THE BEE HIVE
G. H. BAILES
PROPRIETOR

THIS STORE CLOSSES AT 6:30 P. M.

EXCURSION TO Atlantic City, Washington Baltimore, Richmond and Norfolk, Va. VIA Southern Railway

THURSDAY, JUNE 22, 1916

EXTREMELY LOW EXCURSION FARES AS FOLLOWS. FROM ANDERSON, S. C. TO

ATLANTIC CITY	\$17.50
BALTIMORE, MD.	\$14.50
WASHINGTON, D. C.	\$15.50
RICHMOND, VA.	\$11.50
NORFOLK, VA.	\$21.50

Corresponding low fares from all intermediate points.

Excursion fares to Atlantic City, Baltimore and Washington apply direct to the Norfolk and Western.

Excursion tickets will be sold for all routes Thursday, June 22nd, 1916, returning to reach original starting points on or before Saturday, June 24th. A Saturday return ticket will be sold to spend the day Sunday before returning to the starting point.

The above excursion fares include round trip fares to the city named in the ticket, and include breakfast, lunch, dinner, and supper, and also the use of the Pullman sleeping car.

A full and complete list of the names of the hotels and restaurants at the various points, and also the names of the agents at each point, will be sent to you upon request.

A full and complete list of the names of the hotels and restaurants at the various points, and also the names of the agents at each point, will be sent to you upon request.